

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK  
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:

Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued, if the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Banner, vs. Robert L. Winston. Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Robert L. Winston, is an inhabitant of another government, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in German-ton, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

MATTHEW L. MOORE, C. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 6t70

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test. R. SIMONTON, C. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test. W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C. L.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt69

## State of North Carolina.

### IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness. H. WORKE, C. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

## State of North Carolina.

### IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823. William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Westhoby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the cause heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.  
Paid \$4. 3mt76

## State of North Carolina.

### ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver. Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, C. S. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt78

## New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Mercantile Business which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.  
Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—47t

## Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

## ROWAN POOR-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT For Sale.

BY an act of the last Legislature, the County Court of Rowan, is authorized to sell the present Poor-House Establishment, and with the proceeds thereof, to purchase other lands, and erect other buildings in some more central situation. The county court accordingly, have appointed a committee to ascertain, what can be obtained for said lands, and improvements, and to make a report of the same. The premises consists of 200 acres of land, the greater part of which is wood-land, and eight or nine very good log houses; there is also a spring of excellent water near the houses.

The subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of said establishment from this time until the Wednesday of the ensuing August Court. Persons wishing to purchase, will state in writing the price they are willing to give, and the terms of payment.

THOS. L. COWAN.  
July 28, 1823. 4wt67

## Notice.

THERE will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on Thursday of August Court the balance of unsold personal property belonging to the Hon. F. Locke, deceased, viz. Waggon, Geers, &c. and a few other small articles. Eight months credit will be given and bond and security required.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are earnestly requested to make payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. All those having claims may present them, and receive pay.

JOHN SCOTT, Ex'r.  
July 25, 1823. 168

## Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, DENNIS, a negro man, twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexion, (say a mulatto) has a dent in his forehead occasioned by a blow, also a scar on his hand from a hurt. Has a good set of teeth, bold appearance, high nose, and wears a pair of whiskers. He took with him various clothing, and obtained a permit to pass to Mr. Matthew Harris.

Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid, by their giving information to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Geo. Dennis was purchased by the said Colquett, near Fredericktown, Maryland, twelve months past.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.  
May 30. 6wt68

## Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Phillips of Rockingham county.

SAMUEL GUY.  
Iredell County, 4th July, 1823. 62t

## House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.  
Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—44t

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, July Term, 1823. Jas. M. Alexander vs. John B. Craig; original attachment, levied on land. Geo. Swain vs. John B. Craig; original attachment, levied on land. Swain & Gray vs. John B. Craig; original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in these cases lives without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on him: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at a County Court to be held for Buncombe County at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's demands, otherwise judgment final will be rendered agreeably to the several complaints filed.

Test. JOHN MILLER, C. C.  
6t71

## Blanks.

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

From the Raleigh Register.

## AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

### Letter VIII.—Conclusion.

To Charles F. Smith, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

Sir: I trust it has been already shown, that a Geological Survey of the State would have a great tendency to advance the interests of Agriculture and all the useful Arts,—to multiply the resources and enhance the permanent and intrinsic value of individual estates, and consequently of the State at large.

But what vast enterprise is it that promises so many benefits to the community, and recommends itself to our attention by so many unquestionable authorities? Is it one which demands great preparation on the part of the State, and such vast expenditures as to threaten us with bankruptcy? Like the road over the Alps, like the Duke of Bridgewater's Grand Canal, or like our own efforts to open the navigation of our stubborn Rivers, does this undertaking call for appropriations that threaten to embarrass the finances of the State? So far from requiring any such preparations or expenditures, the whole contemplated expense of the enterprise, though a matter of some consequence to an individual of small fortune, is almost too small a sum to ask of the Legislature of a great State—an expense so limited indeed, that it is believed the Board of Agriculture may sustain it without curtailing their other objects, or certainly with such aid as they might easily obtain. Still, if the enterprise is worth undertaking at all, it should doubtless be projected on no mean scale, but on a scale sufficiently extensive, to correspond with the magnanimity of the object in view, and to comport with the dignity of the State. In an application made on this subject several years ago to the Board of Internal Improvements, a trifling sum was named; but this, it is understood, was designed merely for the purpose of a small experiment, to enable that body to judge better respecting the value of the object, and its bearing on the peculiar interests committed to their charge. It is said that the Board were unanimous in their opinion respecting the utility of the plan proposed, and that a great part of the members thought that its objects fell sufficiently within their province, to warrant their making an appropriation for it; but, owing to the scruples of a few, it was thought best to recommend the measure to the Legislature for special patronage. It was accordingly submitted, and was adopted in the Commons, unanimously; but, being introduced into the Senate during the hurry of business quite at the close of the session, it was thrown aside without much consideration. On the whole, however, this trial was sufficient to show, that the proposition was regarded in a very favorable light by the Board of Internal Improvements, by the most numerous branch of the Legislature, and by the public. The small sum that was named at that time (which was only one hundred dollars) cannot be considered, however, as a fair criterion by which to estimate the expenses of the undertaking now contemplated; since that sum, as the application itself declares, was intended merely by way of experiment. A fairer estimate of the probable expenses of the enterprise contemplated at present, may be made out from the following statements.—In order to make such a survey of the State as may be sufficient to accomplish these useful ends proposed, several years will be required; though it is hoped and believed that immediate benefits will result, and that in all cases the benefits will be commensurate with the part of the enterprise already accomplished. But we must reflect that our State is equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms of the old world, embracing nearly 30,000 square miles. To make a complete survey of so large a territory, would imply immense labor; but to make such an examination as would have a great tendency to bring to light those useful substances before enumerated, would not require those minute observations which would be necessary to a complete and scientific survey. To accomplish this, however, it would be necessary for the Geologist to travel into various parts of the State—to cross it a number of times from east to west—and occasionally to blast rocks and make excavations. But much also might be done by a correspondence with men of intelligence, and much by collecting specimens, which when assembled from various parts of the State and carefully compared, would lead to important conclusions, without the necessity of personal observations. The expenses then would be such as would accrue from travel, including an attendant—from such occasional operations as excavating and blasting—and from an extensive correspondence. Sir John Sinclair, in collecting materials for his Statistical Account of Scotland, carried on a

correspondence with 900 different persons. Were the business to be committed to the Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at our University, (to whom it seems most naturally to fall) it is obvious that not more than one-fourth part of the year could be employed in excursions, although a general attention might probably be given to the subject, in the way of correspondence and the collection of specimens, throughout the year.—The employment of so much time as would be necessary to make these investigations, and to digest the result of them in a detailed Report, might demand some compensation; but from the tenor of the letter formerly addressed by that gentleman to the Board of Internal Improvements, I infer that he would not be solicitous or particular with regard to compensation for his personal services, expecting to find his reward in no small degree in the advancement of science, of the interests of the University, and in his own improvement and gratification. At any rate, I feel assured that he would be willing to leave that matter entirely with the Board of Agriculture, should the Report of his labors be made to that body,—the compensation to be predicated on their opinion of his personal sacrifices and the merit of his services.—Leaving then the payment of personal services out of the question, the actual expenses to be defrayed might be from three to four hundred dollars a year, the appropriation to be commenced under the expectation of being continued for several years, but still subject to be withdrawn, if at any time it should appear desirable to the proper authority to do so.

Under whose direction, and at whose charge, shall the surveys be carried on?

I concur with you, sir, entirely in the opinion, that the enterprise ought to be under the direction of the Board of Agriculture. I beg leave to offer my reasons in order.

1. It is proposed to give to the surveys in question such a shape as will be peculiarly adapted to the objects of the Board, namely, the improvement of Agriculture and Rural Economy.

2. This body is, in its constitution, well adapted to such a purpose, being composed of such as will probably be peculiarly able to comprehend the relations which such surveys bear to the special interests committed to their charge, of such as may inspire the hope that they will be governed by no local or narrow feelings, but will bend their exertions towards those great and commanding objects which involve the interests of the community at large. Even were the Legislature to extend their immediate patronage to the proposed surveys, it would still probably be best to have them conducted under the direction of the Board of Agriculture.

3. That Board would be the most suitable organ, through which to communicate the practical results of such labors to the public. Of a variety of matter that might be presented to their notice, they would be the best judges of that which would be most important and useful to their constituents, and that they might publish in their transactions. Matter which thus came recommended to the community by their sanction and authority, would acquire more confidence, be more extensively read, and more fully reduced to practice, than what comes from a single unsupported individual.

With regard to their means of defraying the expenses of the undertaking, I have no doubt of their ability to do that, should they be disposed to engage in it with vigor and perseverance. It may be doubtful, however, whether it would be safe to rely on any aid from the County Societies, as you propose. It would probably be difficult to effect any general concert among them, and partial contributions would operate unfairly. But I believe the Board will not find it necessary to have recourse to them for assistance. They will find the funds placed at their disposal more than adequate to the accomplishment of those objects mentioned in the act; and doubtless it was not the intention of that act to limit their views to the few objects enumerated, but to commit to their direction the general interests of Agriculture, and the useful arts. It is believed, therefore, that a portion of their actual funds may be appropriated to surveys, in perfect conformity with the spirit and design of their appointment.

If, as you suppose, the State Agricultural Society has necessarily become extinct by the late arrangements, and the Board of Agriculture is its legitimate successor, I see no objection to its being also invested with any remaining funds of the Institution, to be applied as suggested in your proposition.

But should the Board be unable to support the surveys by either or both of these resources, may we not hope that they could obtain special aid from the Legislature? It is believed by many gentlemen

that the Legislature would not hesitate to lend their aid to the enterprise, if fairly brought before them from any quarter. If the fact be so, it cannot be doubted that the proposition would be certain to meet with a favorable reception; if laid before them by the Board of Agriculture.

Indeed, should all the foregoing resources fail, the Board could undoubtedly raise the funds in question by private subscription. Such a plan strongly recommended by their authority, and to be executed under their watch and direction, would be entitled to special confidence, and would have greatly the advantage over similar propositions when brought forward by a private individual. I would even indulge the hope that our State embraces more than one wealthy citizen who, like the distinguished citizen of Albany, mentioned in my last letter, would gladly take such an opportunity to show that his patriotism and public spirit were commensurate with his fortune. From the foregoing considerations, I cannot but think that the Board of Agriculture will have it in their power to support the expenses of Geological Surveys, on any scale they may choose to adopt. But what particular expedients they might think most eligible for raising the necessary funds, I would submit to their wisdom to decide.

I have now, sir, concluded the observations which were suggested to my mind, by the proposition offered to the public by the Rowan Agricultural Society. It appeared to me that our mineral resources are great, but they remain for the most part useless, because they are so little known;—that they are in their nature of very great practical utility in relation to agriculture and the arts, and is proved both by actual enumeration of the substances themselves, and by the most respectable authorities;—that the expense required to explore them is inconsiderable, compared with the benefits likely to accrue from such an enterprise;—that this may be sustained by the Board of Agriculture, and that the undertaking will be most advantageously conducted under their auspices. I have heard it suggested that the publication of these Letters premature,—that it ought to have been deferred at least until the organization of the Board of Agriculture, since "what is committed to the perishable columns of a newspaper soon sinks into oblivion; and, accordingly, the considerations urged respecting the importance and utility of making a Geological Survey will be forgotten long before the meeting of that body." If, sir, any such want of judgment is implied in calling the attention of our citizens to this subject, at so early a stage of our operations, to improve the State of our Agriculture and domestic Arts, I must impute the blame to the Rowan Society, by whose proposition, as presented by yourself, my remarks have been elicited. But it seemed to me that the public should be made more generally acquainted with the nature and design of such an enterprise, some time before those who are entrusted with its general interests, should be called on to act in behalf of their fellow-citizens.

If the British Board of Agriculture, which has been established about 30 years, are admitted to the plea that their plans have not had time to be fully developed, then surely it would be unreasonable to expect that all the advantages which our efforts to develop the resources of the State and to improve the condition of its agriculture and arts are to produce, should be apparent at the very commencement of these efforts. We show that Geology has a great tendency to lead to useful discoveries; but we do not assert that all the discoveries it has a tendency to make, will appear at once. While therefore we would wish to guard against fallacious hopes and unreasonable expectations, we may still confidently assert, that the chance of making useful discoveries in this State is unusually fair, both because its mineralogy is so rich and diversified, and because it has been so little explored. But were no new discoveries to be made, it would be no sufficient reason for investigating the resources of our Geology, should nothing more be accomplished, than merely to ascertain the extent, and describe the various practical uses, of certain minerals already known to exist among us, and it may deserve to be distinctly remembered, that the expenses of the undertaking would be refunded to the community, with extravagant interest, by the discovery, I do not say of all the useful substances before enumerated, but of a single bad or vein of any one of them.

Under these impressions, I shall leave the subject to be prosecuted by those who may feel convinced of its importance, and be disposed to lend a hand to help it forward, if any such exist among us, or submit into oblivion if no such signs of life appear. Respectfully yours,

WALTER BALCH.



## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tribune of the People and of the Republic."

### IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

**SEVILLA, AUGUST 1.**  
Captain Tatem, of the schooner *Torn*, arrived at the Lazaretto, sailed from Cadiz, on the 29th of June, reports that the King of Spain has arrived at Cadiz. He refused to have *himself* as the King of Spain, and was taken by the Cortes as a private individual to the Island of Leon, and there reinstated as King. The male inhabitants of Cadiz were arming almost universally, with the resolution of defending the Constitution; some of the disaffected soldiery had been shot; and the news from Portugal was of an unfavorable character. Cadiz was rigorously blockaded by a French 84 and 4 frigates, Captain Tatem was detained several days by the blockading squadron. We have been politely favored with the following interesting extracts.

*Franklin Gazette.*

*Extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, June 18.*

"The French, in a short time, have advanced as far as Cordova, we may say without firing a shot; and with the same facility, they will probably present themselves before Cadiz, as they did in 1810, but with this difference, that they have not conquered the country. On the contrary, they will find greater resistance, in proportion as the people get aware that their actions do not correspond with their promises of happiness and prosperity, which cannot go hand in hand with the system of 1819, nor with the Inquisition, both of which, they and their allies, the *francos*, re-establish wherever their dominion extends. The King, Cortes, and Government, were obliged to leave Seville quite precipitately, on hearing that two thousand French horse were coming down full speed with the design of carrying off the King and his family, through a *coup de main*, and aided by a number of traitors, among whom was the famous General D. who is now imprisoned; but the enemy was disappointed, for, although the King declared that he could not, in obedience, move any farther, the Cortes pronounced him *usurper*, and created a Regency, compelling his Majesty to come to Cadiz as a private individual. He entered this city on Sunday the 14th inst. with the whole of his family, accompanied by upwards of 6,000 foot and horse; but the moment of his arrival here, he was reinstated in the royal dignity, and exercises the executive power the same as before.

To-day the Cortes have opened their sessions in this city, which is so crowded with people from all parts, that it is with great difficulty they find lodgings.

Provisions of all kinds, and of which we have but a scanty supply, have risen from 50 to 60 per cent. and a proof of the insufficiency of our provisions is the petition given by our civil authorities for importing foreign rice, beef, pork, potatoes, shad, and beans, on very moderate duties. Even a new tariff of duties is in print; flour, wheat, &c. will be equally admitted.

A letter from Gerona [a French letter of course] tells us that Mina is shut up in La Lao Urgel, and "must soon perish of famine." But it appears the "famine" may yet cling to a very different personage, for Moncey's provisions and 200 mules and 1,500,000 francs, have been seized upon and captured by this starving, runaway, beaten Mina—who really seems to possess the vitality of a cat, and after every defeat appears to have gained some advantage.

But it is unnecessary to warn the reader against the exaggerated and false statements, official as unofficial, in the French papers. They frequently furnish the means of their own confutation. Thus, while they boast of conquering Spain, and being received by the grandees, the people, the clergy and the military, with open arms—they are demanding more money and more money.—*Chas. City Gazette.*

Ireland continued to be the scene of the greatest disorder. In an affray between the Orange and Ribbon men, at a county fair, the latter were routed with the loss of eight killed and six wounded.

### THE GREEKS.

At the end of April last, Smyrna, in the Levant, was again the scene of riot and bloodshed. A Turkish regiment of 300 men, just arrived, spread themselves over the city, and fired upon all the Greeks whom they could discover. Several of the latter were killed and wounded. The Pacha interfered and caused the regiment to be sent away.

When the new Turkish fleet was on the point of sailing from Constantinople in April, the English and Austrian Plenipotentiaries near the Porte, went on board the admiral's ship, and very solemnly exhorted the Captain Pacha to practice forbearance and humanity towards the deluded Greeks—which the Pacha did most solemnly promise!

The daughter of a Greek, called *Spartan*, has traversed the islands in the garb of a warrior, and called upon the young men to enlist under the banners of their country. She recruited, by her activity and enthusiastic eloquence, sixteen companies of 50 men each, placed herself at their head, and proceeded with them to *Spartan* in *Homage*.

### Rapid Increase of Population.

The Village of Rochester, on the Genesee river, near its entrance into Lake Ontario, in the State of New-York, has probably had the most rapid growth of any town in the United States, as the following extract will show. Eleven years ago, it was a wilderness where now Rochester stands:

**Population of Rochester.**—A gentleman has been employed during the past season taking a census of this village, and has kindly furnished us with the following result of his labors:—3731 inhabitants; 33 dry goods and hardware stores; 16 grocery and provision stores; 3 druggists; 11 shoe and leather stores; 2 bookstores and printing offices; 8 tailors; 5 milliners; 4 cabinet and chair factories; 1 looking glass maker; 3 clock and watch makers; 4 saddlers; 1 carriage and harness maker; 5 wagon and plough makers; 5 copper, tin, and sheet iron factories; 3 painters; 7 blacksmiths; 3 rifle manufactories; 1 patent nail factory; 1 morocco dresser; 3 tanners and curriers; 3 butchers; 2 soap and candle factories; 4 bakers; 5 coopers; 7 barbers; 6 flour mills; 7 saw mills; 1 paper mill; 1 oil mill; 3 carding machines; 3 cotton and woolen factories; 2 trip hammers; 2 furnaces; 1 brewery; 2 distilleries; 2 stone and earthenware factories; 1 burr millstone factory; 18 lawyers; 11 physicians; 8 taverns; 10 schools; 3 haters; 372 frame dwelling houses. By comparing the above with the statement we published a few weeks since, it will be seen that the increase of Rochester since 1814, has considerably exceeded 5000! In 1812, there was no village here.

*Monroe Republican.*

### MORE QUACKERY.

The following singular caution is from the Keene (N. H.) Sentinel.

We are requested, by Messrs. Joshua Copeland, and Jacob Healy, of Washington, in this county, to caution the public against employing a woman, who is travelling about the country, with from 10 to 15 bushels of herbs, 9-10ths of which are the most common among us, such as Thistle Briar, Clover Brake, Elder, &c. She pretends to have lived with the Indians; to tell by the countenance, every disease incident to the human frame. She gives the same medicine in every complaint, unless she has more than one patient in a family, and tells of performing cures, which no person would believe who does not believe in witches and hobgoblins. According to her own account, and from other information, she has taken recently from three to five hundred dollars, in the towns of Alsted, Marlow, Stoddard, Sullivan and Washington. These gentlemen state that they were deceived by her, about a year since, and paid her two or three dollars each, which did them no good, except to learn them to beware of quack doctors.

### "DO YOU TAKE THE NEWSPAPER?"

Mr. Badger: During a pedestrian excursion to a neighboring town, I fell in company with two persons, and overheard the following conversation, which I considered of sufficient importance to be inserted in your next paper.

#### AN OBSERVER.

A.—How does it happen neighbor B. that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning and knowledge of the world than mine? They all attend the same school, and for aught I know enjoy equal advantages.

B.—Do you take the newspaper, neighbor A?

A.—No sir, I do not take them myself—but I now and then borrow one; just to read. Pray sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B.—Why sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers. Indeed, a newspaper is a little school of itself. Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised, that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A.—In truth, neighbor B. I frequently think I should like to take them, but I cannot afford the expense.

B.—Can't afford the expense!—what, let me ask, is the value of *five or six* dollars a year in comparison with the pleasure and advantages derived from well conducted newspapers! As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection, that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society. O, don't mention the expense—pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.

A.—I believe you are right. I now begin to see my folly. I will go home and order the printer to send me his paper immediately.

*[Rel. Intel.]*

### POPULATION OF LOWER CANADA.

It appears by a census of this province, taken in the year 1823, that the number of inhabitants amount to

	365,546
City of Quebec, by the same census, to	14,880
City of Montreal, to	15,909
Town of Three Rivers, to	2,873

### THE EAGLE.

The manner in which the Eagle sometimes attack oxen in Heligoland is very singular. It plunges itself into the waves, and after being completely drenched, rolls itself on the shore, till its wings are quite covered with sand. It then rises into the air and hovers over its victim. When close to it, it shakes its wings and throws stones and sand into the eyes of the ox, while it completes the terror of the animal by blows with its powerful wings. The blinded oxen run about quite raving, and at length fall down wholly exhausted, or dash themselves to death by falling from some cliff. The eagle then mangles undisturbed the fruits of his victory.

**How to catch an Owl.**—A western paper mentions the following as an easy method of taking owls. When you discover one on a tree, and find that it is looking at you, all you have to do is to move quickly round the tree several times, when the owl in the mean time, whose attention will be so firmly fixed, that, forgetting the necessity of turning its body with its head, it will follow your motions with its eyes, till it wrings its head off.

*[Judge!]*

The same paper proposes a method of taking rabbits, equally easy and effectual. "Place (says the writer) apples in the parts where they frequent after sprinkling them with snuff, and when they come to smell, the sudden effort to sneeze which they make never fails to break their necks, and even in some cases has been known to throw their heads a foot beyond their tails."

*[Ditto.]*

### OIL.

A recent discovery is said to have been made, that oil extracted from cotton seed will answer for painting; that it is found even superior to linseed oil for this purpose. The machinery necessary for picking the cotton, it is stated, may be easily converted to the purpose of making the oil. A patent has been granted to Mr. George P. Degges, for securing the advantages resulting from this discovery, and we hope our planters may eventually find the value of their cotton seed some little set off for the low price of cotton itself.—*Augusta Chron.*

From a Northern paper.

We observe in the report of the Pitt dinner at Edinburgh, Sir Walter Scott was present. His health was drank of course, to which he appropriately replied. But presently, when perhaps the wine had begun to do its good office, the health of the Author of Waverley was also given, with much deserved compliment, and many nods, and winks, and cunning surmises, which the circumstance of the presence of Sir Walter irresistibly provoked. The baronet, however, was proof against wine, good humor, and compliment; he said not a word, but appeared to join heartily in the applause with which the toast was received.

The annual meeting of the *Caroline Crow Company*, (Va.) was held on the 14th inst. on which laudable occasion, 762 crows were produced and burnt. During the bonfire the following toast (which will serve equally well for the publishers of news-papers and the slayers of crows) was drank with loud huzzas:

"Addition to our subscribers,  
Multiplication to our exertions;  
Subtraction to our enemies,  
And reduction to our negligence."

Why are the community so much embarrassed?

Because Banks lend money, that have not *got it to lend*—and

Because people spend money, who have not *earned it to spend*.

#### REMEDY.

Own the money before you lend it;  
Earn the money before you spend it.

#### FECUNDITY.

In one of the lower counties of Virginia, three sisters recently had twins within a short time of each other. The six children were in good health a few days since, and were seen to cry in concert.

### "The Lion and the Lamb," &c.

The Woodstock Herald states, upon the assurance of a respectable gentleman, that a son of Aaron Burr, and a son of Alexander Hamilton, both wrote in the same office at St. Louis, Missouri, and are upon the most friendly terms. [It will be recollected that A. Burr killed A. Hamilton in a duel.]

**Worthy of Imitation.**—The late Mr. John Kidd, of Cincinnati, bequeathed the sum of 20,000 dollars, the interest of which is forever to be appropriated towards the education of the poor children of that city, on the monitorial system.

### NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The master tailors of Hartford, Conn. have resolved not to employ journeymen who are intemperate in the use of ardent spirits; and to forbid their apprentices bringing any spirituous liquors into their shops.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

### FOURTH OF JULY.

Preparations having been made, by a committee of arrangements, for the public celebration of American Independence, at *Rutherfordton*, at an early hour on Friday the 4th, a great concourse of people assembled; at 12 o'clock, the procession, under direction of the marshal of the day, Col. E. Bryan, removed from the Court-House to the Academy green, in the following order: 1st. Capt. Warner's rifle corps of Rutherford volunteers; 2. President, orators and clergy; 3. ladies; 4. revolutionary heroes; 5. military officers in uniform; and 6. citizens. The exercises were opened with prayer, by the Rev. H. M. Kerr. An address on agriculture was then made by J. M. D. Carson, Esq. After giving a brief historical view of the Declaration of American Independence, Mr. Warner read that great state paper. An oration was then pronounced by Dr. C. L. H. Schieffelin, and the patriotic air of "Hail Columbia," was sung, accompanied by instrumental music, and a national salute fired by the military.

The citizens then sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. J. Bowen, in his usually good style. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank:

1. *The day we celebrate*—Song, "Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise," &c.

2. *Washington*—The first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen.

3. *Patriots of '76*—Their memories shall flourish, while the sons of Columbia be free. Washington's March.

4. *The Federal Constitution*—A proud monument of rational liberty, and the safeguard of equal rights. Yankee Doodle.

5. *The State of North-Carolina*—Her stubborn republican virtue will never intrigue for appointments.

6. *Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures*—Three legs in one stool. Three cheers.

7. *The Representatives of the people*—May they pursue the good of the people, at the risk of their displeasure.

8. *Sectional feelings*—A friendly intercourse and better acquaintance will remove prejudice, and produce mutual confidence.

9. *Our Navy*—The pride of our country, and admiration of the world. The star spangled banner.

10. *The Federal Union*—United we stand, divided we fall. Hail Columbia.

11. *Internal Improvements*—The sure index of national greatness.

12. *The Judiciary*—Learned and independent, the surest safeguard of civil liberty.

13. *The University of North-Carolina*.

14. *The Army*—In peace prepare for war.

15. *American Science and Literature*—Our productions and attainments command the respect of the world.

16. *The next President*—Let him come from the north, south, or west—by the independent suffrages of a free people, and not by the intrigues of a caucus faction—we hail him as the man.

17. *Freedom of the Press*—A twin-sister of liberty.

18. *The friends of Republican Institutions in Mexico*—May their labors be crowned with success.

19. *Patriots of South-America*—May they soon celebrate the day of their national Independence. Auld lang syne.

20. *A Convention*—Composed of integrity, intelligence and independence, will secure an equal representation, and unfold the resources and energies of North-Carolina.

21. *An honest politician*—The noblest work of God.

22. *Spain*—May the God of liberty protect her from the machinations of tyrants, and guide her to prosperous freedom, under her new constitution.

23. *The Greeks*—May they soon be free, and when independent, may the God of freedom use them to emancipate Europe from the curse of the Holy Alliance. Bruce's Address.

24. *The American Fair*—Distinguished for beauty, accomplishments and virtues; the friends and ornaments of their country.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: In looking over your paper of the 17th June, I observed a piece headed "the Tariff," and underneath signed "Lincoln," with a lengthy extract from the Treasurer's Report of December, 1823, appended, in which he says—"the subject of the Tariff is much spoken of in connection with the Congressional Election, in this district. That one of the candidates is in favor of a small modification of existing duties on certain articles, with a view to an increase of the revenue, and the other altogether opposed to any change." Now, sir, I for one, and I doubt not but that your readers generally would have been glad, that Lincoln had have entered more minutely into the subject, and have told us the articles on which an increased duty was proposed, what the existing duties are on those articles, and his reasons for believing that those would bear an increase. If it be, that an increase of duties is proposed on the articles of luxury, those will not bear an increase, the duties being already so high as to lessen the quantity imported, (and for argument sake, would they do so, the revenue derived from them is unimportant,) and upon luxuries, it would be impracticable to make up the deficit of one million; and for proof of the fact, permit me here to refer to the duties: not least amount of revenue derived from some of these articles, and compare them with such as are not esteemed luxuries, and are within the reach of every man and every family. On Madeira wine, there is a duty of one dollar per gallon; there is imported 93,480 gallons, making a sum of \$93,480; on Tenerife and Fayal, the duty is only forty cents per gallon, and the duties received into the Treasury of the U. States is \$176,337 20 cents, 60 cents difference in the prices of duties, and the one yielding a revenue almost double the other. Again, take the articles of tea, the imperial tea; used only

by the rich, at a duty of fifty cents per pound, a revenue of \$104,555 60 cents, and hyson at 40 cts. yields \$67,437 00 cents; the imperial tea is sold in our market at \$3 25 to \$3 75 per pound, whilst the hyson is sold at \$1 50 to \$1 75. Again, sir, take spices,—the duty is 60 cents per pound, and the amount received into the Treasury is \$786; cinnamon 25 cents per pound, amount received from this article \$729 25 cents; and the article of pepper, duty 8 cents, amount of duties received, \$162,768 40. From the above statement of facts, it appears to me that a moment's reflection was only necessary, to perceive the impracticability of so increasing the duties on articles of luxury, as to make up the deficiency of one million, (although the deficiency will be greater,) and at the same time be so excessive, that the duties already imposed are as high as they will bear. Suppose you increase the duty on Madeira wine \$1 25 cents per gallon, or \$1 50 cents, which is extravagant in the extreme, would the consequence not be, that the high duty would exclude the article from the country altogether, and thereby deprive the government of the sum which is received and derived from that article? It certainly would. It is a fact, that in 1816, the cotton manufacturers at the north, by their complaints, so far imposed on the good nature of Congress, as to obtain an increase of the duty only 25 per cent. on the Calcutta goods, humburs and coars muslins, inducing a belief that the additional duty would, if the quantity imported should be less, make secure to the government the amount heretofore obtained on those goods, although in addition to the old duty was small, yet it amounted to a prohibition of those goods altogether; the people were without those articles, and the government lost the duties. Lincoln says that "this deficit of one million" (it is one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars,) can be raised only in one of three ways, by loan, by internal taxes, or by an increase of duties on certain articles of importation. Now, sir, there is a fourth way, which I think preferable, and which I believe would better suit, and meet the approbation of the people, than either of Lincoln's three; that is, to economise and to retrench, to lop off all useless expenses, (which is the plan proposed by Mr. C. who I understand is unfriendly to the Tariff, and is opposed to an increase of duties.) Suppose we should commence with reducing the daily pay of the members of Congress, to six instead of eight dollars a day, which is high these hard times, and the members up to 1815 or 1816, did very well with six dollars; there will be in the next Congress in the House of Representatives 212 members, in the Senate 48, making 260; striking from the daily pay of each, two dollars, would be a saving of five hundred and twenty dollars per day, and estimating the length of the first session at 150 days, about the usual time of sittings, would save to the government 78,300 dollars; and the second session at 90 days, would be 46,800 dollars, making an aggregate for the term of two years of 125,100 dollars. There has also been created, in each department of the government, many additional officers, with salaries generally from 1000 to 2000 dollars; those additional numbers might have been necessary during our last war, and for some time after, but certainly by this time, the business which grew out of that war, is adjusted and settled. Then, a considerable saving might be made again; the army, although small, there is a great disproportion of officers, the organization being 35 to constitute a company, and 4 commissioned officers to each company; it is evident there must be a number of these officers unemployed, and of course *hangers on* and useless, rendering no service whatever to the government; and why, if so, continue those, when we are told that in 1825, there will be a deficiency of upwards of one million of dollars; by retaining only such as are necessary to the government, and dismissing the balance, some 2 or 300,000 dollars may be saved; this added to the saving from the reduction of the pay of the members of Congress, the discontinuance of useless officers on the civil list, together with many others which might be made without the least injury to government, and thereby avoid loans, internal taxes, or an increase of duties. The Tariff is a subject of importance and deep interest to the people of this country, and one on which they should act cautiously; the northern and eastern people have at all times been restless and dissatisfied with the Tariff; frequent revisions have been had of it, and the existing duties are now five times higher than they were some twenty-five years since: a further increase may lead to consequences serious; the southern people can never become manufacturers to any considerable extent; we grow the raw material, and find it more congenial to our feelings as well as interest, to attend to agriculture; we are the greatest consumers, and any act increasing the duties, thereby increasing the price on us of articles by us consumed, would be unequal and unjust, and its effects would be, if not directly, indirectly, to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

A FARMER.

August, 1833.



**RECURRY:**  
**TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1823.**  
A friend to his country, shall be published next week!

**ELECTION RETURNS.**

On Thursday last, the general election was held throughout the State, except in a few counties, where it took place sooner. In this Borough and County, the result is as follows:

John L. Henderson, Esq. for the Borough; James Martin, Esq. for the Senate; Charles Fisher, and John Clement, Esqs. for the Commons.

State of the poll: for Congress, McClelland 1011, Long 434; for Senate, Martin 609, no opposition; for Commons, Fisher 962, Clement 778, Ramsay 670, Walton 301, Little 114.

Charles Fisher, John Beard, Jr. and John H. Freeling, Esqs. were elected Delegates to attend the Convention Committee in Raleigh.

From Iredell, a friend has favored us with the following returns: Alexander Torrence for the Senate; Dr. Asa Beall and James L. Hill, Esq. for the Commons.

State of the poll: Senate, Torrence 429, King 360. Commons, Beall 733, Hill 745, Harbin 581.

Gen. Geo. L. Davidson, and Robt. Simonton, Esq. were elected Delegates to attend the Convention Committee in Raleigh.

From the Raleigh Register, we copy the following returns: Granville, William Sneed, Senate; Robert Jeter and Philip G. Bowers, Commons. Edgecomb, Hardy Flowers, Senate; William Wilkins and Moses Baker, Commons. Pitt, Luke Albritton, Senate; John Cherry and Brooks, Commons.

From the Elizabeth City Republican, we learn that the Election in Currituck county resulted in the choice of Thomas C. Ferebee for the Senate—12 majority over E. S. Lindsey. In the Commons, Willoughby D. Barnard and John Forbes were elected.

For Congress, in Currituck, A. M. Catlin had 695 votes, and Lemuel Sawyer 332.

As suspicion has laid the authorship, or at least the publication, of the communication signed "Pseudo Goat," at the door of the gentlemen who did the Editor the favor to take charge of the editorial department of his paper during his late absence, it is but an act of justice to them, which the Editor is grateful of an opportunity of rendering, to exonerate them entirely from any agency whatever, either in writing or publishing the communication. It is written by a gentleman in one of the western counties of the State,—then it is not, perhaps, a more pious and worthy citizen in the State. His piece was entirely misapprehended. It was intended to controvert the sophisticated reasoning of a series of essays in the Columbia, S. C. papers, over the signature of the "Goats." It was written, and intended thus to be applied, in a vein of irony; but its path and point were too obscure to have the desired effect.

The letter containing the piece, was received but a very short time previous to our leaving home; we only read a part of it, enough to ascertain its general drift; and, as we thought, laid it snugly up in the desk till our return; but the unlucky paper, through inadvertence, was put into the wrong drawer; the young men in the office, of course, put it in type,—and thus it was published in its original unhappy style.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

By an act of the sovereign Congress of the Republic of Colombia, passed June 11, of the present year, each emigrant family, who may settle in that country, is granted 200 fanegas [266 acres] of land. This is a wise and liberal measure of that government; it will induce, no doubt, an influx of population from the oppressed parts of Europe,—such as Ireland, and Old Spain, should the Holy League be successful in restoring the blessed Inquisition.

The United States brig of war Enterprise, commanded by Capt. Gallagher, has been totally lost, on an unknown sand-bar near the island of Curacao, in the West Indies. The officers and crew, the guns, &c. of the brig, were saved. It is said no blame can attach to the officers, for the accident, as they were sailing in a track hitherto supposed to be perfectly safe. The Enterprise carried 14 guns.

Casualty by Lightning.—On Saturday, the 9th inst. a barn in Davidson county, belonging to Mr. Idol, near what is usually called "Possum Town," was struck by lightning. The barn was entirely consumed by the flames communicated by the electric fluid. It was filled with grain, and there were four or five valuable horses in it; also, it is said a likely negro boy perished in the conflagration.

"Common Sense," to apprise our readers of the existence of an error in his last communication. We never the word rates occur, rate does not read. This is an error of the pen, not of the press; for in the manuscript the word is plainly written rates. It is a customary practice with us to correct faulty orthography and punctuation in such communications as we publish,—and "Common Sense" has surely not escaped the knife; but "words, sentences, and ideas," we have no business to meddle with.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**

The 4th of July was celebrated at New-Brunswick (N. J.) with unusual splendour and spirit. In the procession which passed the principal streets of that town, was to be seen a platform raised on a waggon, on which Farmers were at work amid sheaves of grain, with the various implements of husbandry, which gave a lively picture of agriculture; On another wagon prepared for the purpose, and decorated with hangings of sheep and calf skins, were seen Butchers with their meat handsomely dressed, delivering it to their customers, as they passed along the streets: Next followed the ship Independence, properly rigged and well manned with banners, and appropriate devices, moving nobly along—the image and personification of American commerce.—Lastly, on eight stages, were seen the representatives of the different Mechanical arts. The appearance of the Artificers and workmen at their different occupations must have produced a pleasing effect.

**COURT MARTIAL.**

At a general court-martial, held during the month of July, on board the United States line of battle ship Washington, at New-York, Capt. Samuel Evans, of the U. S. navy, was tried on certain charges of misconduct. After a deliberate investigation, the Court passed the following judgment and sentence on Capt. Evans.

The Court considered that the matters they found proven, constrains them to pronounce the accused guilty of misconduct, and they do convict him of the charge; yet they think it due to him to say, that it appears to them that he has been subjected to this charge by want of due care, circumspection, and attention, and not by having acted from cupidity or culpable motives. The Court having duly considered the premises, is of opinion, that, as misconduct, the charge whereof they have convicted the accused, is not a crime specified in any article of the Act for the better government of the U. S. navy; they can only sentence the accused under the thirty-second article of the said act. The Court does, therefore, pronounce the following sentence:

That the accused be reprimanded by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and be admonished by him, that he, the accused, be more cautious not to blend his public and private concerns as he has done.

A. SINCLAIR, President.  
C. D. Colden, Judge Advocate

**FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.**  
**PISTAREENS.**

Pistareens having been cried down lately, about 15 per cent, from their former rate, induced me to make a comparison of value between them and the eight and sixteenths of the Spanish dollar. The result of my investigation is, that there is more silver in proportion to their nominal value, in the fifths, than in the eighths and sixteenths of the Spanish dollar. I weighed several parcels of the sixteenths, and found them all much too light, in one instance twenty three weighed only 17 penny-weights, 12 grs. a few grains more than a dollar, making a difference of nearly one-third between their nominal and real value, or 50 per cent advance on its actual worth. Very seldom would two weigh as much as a dime of the United States—some only weigh 18 grs. Troy, a little exceeding 4 cents. I have no wish to alter the currency of the country; but I do not like to see one species of coin reduced in nominal value, while others of less intrinsic worth are retained at old rates.

The following table exhibits the true and nominal value of the small Spanish coins.

	Real value.	Nominal val.
Quarter Dollar,	23 cts. 2 m.;	25 cts.
Pistareen or fifths,	17	8
Do with heads,	20	7
11d bit or eighth,	10	7
6d bit or sixteenth,	4	9

**PRESIDENTIAL.**

A letter is published in the Cherry Valley Gazette, from Mr. Jefferson, dated April 30, 1823, in which he declines giving any opinion as to his favorite candidate for the office of president. He is a wary old gentleman, and does not like to commit himself. It is clearly understood, however, among the knowing ones, that he is a Clintonian. Next to Mr. Clinton he prefers Mr. Adams—he having been in Europe during the great controversy between his father and Mr. J. The old president cannot bear Mr. Crawford, nor forgive him for supporting the administration of Mr. Adams, in what was called the dark day of '98.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Charles Fisher, Esq. has been appointed, by the Board of Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina at Raleigh, a Director of the Branch Bank in this town, in the room of the late Mr. Cress.

From Caberrea, a friend has favored us with the following returns of the Election: For the Senate, John Phifer 304, P. Barringer 357; for the Commons, William McLean 541, C. Melcher 516, G. Klute 403; for Congress, H. W. Conner 588, W. Davidson 301. For Delegate, John F. Phifer 373, W. R. Phair 5.

The improvement in the navigation of the Cape-Fear River has progressed so far, that the schooner Chart, drawing 10 feet 8 inches of water, passed the Bulkhead, or Upper Flats, on the 20th ultimo, with the tide at half flood. Before the commencement of these works, vessels drawing more than 8 feet water could not pass this place at that state of the tide.

**FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT.**  
**NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.**

The important station in the American Cabinet, which falls under the title of this article, is now vacant. The appointment of Judge Thompson to the Bench of the Supreme Court, has prepared the way for some distinguished man, to one of the first offices in the gift of the National Executive. Who shall be Judge Thompson's successor, is now a question of much interest.

The Hon. Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, (now a Senator in Congress from that State,) is mentioned as a prominent candidate. The Hon. William P. Van Ness has been talked of, for the station at Washington. The Hon. Albert Gallatin, our Minister to France, it is supposed by some, could have the appointment. We, however, believe that Mr. Southard will be the man.

We believe this appointment would be very popular. He is young, full of zeal, uniform in his Republican principles; and, like Mr. Calhoun, Judge Thompson, and Mr. McLean, the new Post Master General, a decided opponent of the Crawford party. He has always been the friend of Mr. Monroe's administration. Mr. Southard was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, and held a conspicuous rank at the bar. He was elected Senator to Congress when he was but five days over thirty years of age; and since his elevation to the national senate, he has been faithful to all his duties, distinguished for his abilities as a statesman, prompt, industrious, and efficient. His business talents are excellent, his habits regular, his principles sound, and his manners open, frank and manly. In fact, he is a Republican of the right stamp, and we hope to see him at the head of the Navy Department.

**FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.**

Paral Duel.—On Monday the 30th ult. a duel took place between Joshua Barton, Esq. district attorney of the United States, and Thomas C. Rector, in consequence of a communication signed "Philo," which appeared in last week's paper. The parties met at 6 P. M. on the island opposite to this place. They both fired at the word, when Mr. Barton fell mortally wounded, and Mr. Rector escaped untouched. Mr. B. expired on the ground. In him Missouri has lost one of her ablest and worthiest citizens. The corpse was yesterday carried to St. Charles for interment.

There are 1800 causes on the docket of the District Court, now sitting at Harrisburg, Pa.

**SWEDISH PIRATES.**

Captain Pelham, of the brig Helen, arrived at Boston, states, that a few days before leaving Copenhagen, accounts were received of a shocking piracy and murder, committed off Wingo Beacon by a Swedish fishing boat. They boarded a small vessel, and after murdering all hands, they robbed the vessel, lashed the helm and left her. In this situation she drifted into Gottenburg, with the blood running out of her scuppers. The perpetrators were discovered by their bloody clothes, and apprehended, and will no doubt be executed. They proved to be fishermen, living in the neighborhood of Gottenburg.

**CHARLESTON PRICES, Aug. 4.**

Cotton, 8. Island, 20 to 33, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 19 to 20; short staple, 10 to 14; Rice, prime, 3 1/2; inferior to good, 2 1/2 to 3; Whiskey, (Penn.) 33 to 35 cts.; N. E. Rum, 34 to 35; Apple Brandy, 32 to 33 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2 1/2 to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 8 to 9; Beef, Boston Mess, 11; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7 1/2; Mackarel, No. 2, 5; No. 3, 3 1/2 to 4; Bacon, 6 to 9 cts.; Hams, 5 to 9; Lard, 7 to 10; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 32 to 35 cts.; Cogniac Brandy, 1 1/2 to 1 25 per gal.; Holland Gin, 100 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 4 to 4 1/2 100 lbs.; English 3 1/2; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 53 cts. per bushel; Turkeys Island, 60; Sugar, Havana White, 11 to 13; Brown, 8 to 9; Muscovado, 7 to 9; St. Croix (prime) 8 1/2; N. Orleans, prime, 9 to 9 1/2; Inferior, 7 to 8; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25; Inferior to good, 22 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 80 to 95 cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 25 to 28 cts.; N. Orleans, none; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 23.

Cotton is not well very quickly; there are but one or two purchasers in market, and they are looking for the finer qualities; 15 1/2 cents have been paid for a very superior lot.

**FAIRFAXVILLE PRICES, Aug. 7.**

Cotton, 11 to 13; Flour, fine, 5 1/2; superfine, 6; wheat, 3 1/2; whiskey, 38; peach brandy, 50 to 75; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 55; bacon, 7 1/2 to 9; salt, Turkeys Island, 60; 55, per 100 bushels, molasses, 45 to 48; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee prime, green, 25 to 30; 2d and 3d quality, 20 to 30; tea, 100 to 120; flax-seed 75 to 80; tallow, 8; beeswax, 35 to 30; rice, 3 50 to 4; per 100 lbs.; Iron, 55 to 52 1/2, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 2 75 to 3 30; manufactured, 8 to 30 pr. cut.

**CHERAW PRICES, July 28.**

Cotton, 9 to 12 cts.; Flour, new per barrel, 9 to 10; old 7 to 7 1/2; Corn, bush, 60 to 85 cts. Oats, 80 to 62 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 9 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts.; Butter, 10 to 18 cts.; Bagging, 32 to 35 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dola.; Salt, bush, 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dola.; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 50 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 45.



"In the midst of life we are in death."

Departed this life, on Saturday morning, the 26th June, Robert Edwin Martin, youngest son of Robert Martin, Esq. of Wilkes county, aged about 17 years.

This young gentleman came to his death by the accidental discharge of a gun, while engaged with a party in the woods, driving for deer. He and another young man had gone to a particular place for the purpose of making a stand, and while engaged in making some preparatory arrangements, the other young man handed him his gun to hold; and it is supposed, as he received the gun and set the breech of it upon the ground near him; that the jar occasioned the lock to fire at half cock. The whole of the contents were discharged through the upper part of his head. He fell instantaneously, a lifeless corpse. Thus, in the bloom of youth and vigor, just bordering upon the stage of manhood, has this unfortunate young man been cut off, by a casualty which too often occurs, either from a want of the necessary precaution, or from the negligence or carelessness of persons, using and handling the instruments of death.

It is hoped that this circumstance will be a warning to those who may in future be engaged in similar expeditions, or in any manner tampering with guns, the safety of whose locks cannot be firmly relied upon.

**Cotton Saw Gins.**

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY.  
Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823.

**New Assortment.**

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and Domestic;

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWD. CRESS.  
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823.

**BRIGADE ORDERS.**

HEAD-QUARTERS, Statesville, Aug. 1823. WASHINGTON BYERS, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 7th brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Andrew N. Allison, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Inspector of the 7th brigade, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Phil White, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Quarter Master of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON, Brigadier General 7th Brigade North-Carolina Militia.

The Colonel commanding the First Rowan Regiment, will cause the troops under his command to be paraded for review and inspection, on some suitable field at or near Salisbury, by 12 o'clock, M. on the 2d day of October next.

By act of Assembly, all the militia in Rowan county north of the Yadkin river, are attached to the First Regiment; the Colonel will therefore cause Capt. Willis's company of militia to be organized with his regiment on the day of Review.

None but the 1st Rowan Regiment in the 7th brigade, will be reviewed this season; but the General expects returns from all the regiments, on or before the 24th of October next.

By order of the Brigadier General, WASHINGTON BYERS, Adj-Gen.

**Doct. Thos. I. Johnson.**

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, (Mecklenburg county,) respectfully tenders his services in the several departments of his profession to the citizens of the Village and its contiguous country. All calls will meet with prompt and assiduous attention. His residence is at Dr. S. Henderson's Hotel, where he can be found, unless professionally engaged.

Charlotte, July 17, 1823.

Black and White. THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CUTLERY, DOMESTICS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected with the greatest care, and bought at the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of these goods elsewhere "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

**Selling unusually Low.**

JOHN MURPHY, Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823.

**New Fashions.**

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia, the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of E. Winckler, of that city, is now ready to furnish all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON, Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823.

**Papers Missing.**

I wish to inform the public, that all the notes belonging to the firm of James S. Hyatt & Co. and also a number that have been traded by the above firm, were missing from my store house on the 29th of July, without my knowledge or permission. I therefore forewarn all persons thus indebted, from paying their notes to any other than myself.

JAS. S. BYERS, 3168.

**Wilkesboro' Bible Society.**

THE annual meeting of the Wilkesboro' Bible Society, will take place at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the fourth Thursday of the month; when a punctual attendance of the members of the institution, and all other persons who feel an interest in promoting its objects and designs, are particularly requested to attend. It is expected an anniversary discourse will be delivered on that day.

S. P. PATTERSON, Secy. Wilkesboro' Aug. 9, 1823.

**Plantation for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale, a valuable Plantation, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, N. C. A considerable proportion of the land is first rate Catawba bottom. On this plantation there are extensive improvements. The price will be low, and the terms of payment made easy. Apply to the subscriber, at Beale's Farm, for further information.

ALFRED M. BURTON, 408.

**Bank Stock, on Credit.**

ON Thursday the 31st of August next, (being Thursday of the County Court,) one hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and fifty-five Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with at least two good securities will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale, by the auctioneer.

EDWARD CRESS, JOSHUA GAY, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Salisbury, July 11th, 1823.

**Attention Mechanics.**

THE undersigned Commissioners for the building a Court House in Asheville, Buncombe County, do hereby give public notice, that on the first day of September next, at Asheville, a contract will be entered into by said Commissioners, with any person who may become the lowest bidder, (who will give good bond and security as may be required,) for the building said Court House, a plan whereof, together with the specifications and terms of contract, may be seen at any time by applying to said Commissioners.

JOHN McLEARY, JAMES M. SMITH, JOHN JARRETT, JOHN WOODFIN, SAMUEL CHINN, Buncombe, July 18th, 1823.

**Sign and House Painting.**

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him. He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823.

**Stolen.**

FROM the subscriber's house, on the night of the 14th inst. his coat and hat, and his pocket-book. There was a note on Geo. Bullen, for \$3, in the pocket-book, and also a note of \$180, in favor of Dan'l. Cress, son, which I had taken up; a bill of sale for a black woman named Rachel, a tax receipt, &c. Whoever will give me information of the articles, how taken, &c. shall receive five dollars reward.

JOHN FIDDLE, 3rd 69.

Aug. 18, 1823.

**One Cent Reward.**

LEWIS WOMACK, an apprentice to me, at the shoemaking business, had leave to go to the Poor-House on the 5th of July, and was to have returned the week following; but I am satisfied he has finally made off with himself, Lewis has taken his brother, the same age of himself, with him. They are both unusually blubber-faced boys, both about seventeen or eighteen years of age. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust, or employ them.

JOHN KIRBY, Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823.



## Poetry.

FROM THE BATHSTON PATRIOT.

### THE LAST LOOK.

I rose with the dawn to prepare to depart  
From the roof of my childhood, to clime far  
away:  
But some moments whispered in sighs from my  
"Then departed from scenes of thy childhood  
for aye."  
Then walk thro' the groves—thro' the fields—by  
And enjoy for the last time, a last—last look.  
The flowers in the garden were sweeter and  
fairer;  
The fields were more green, and more placid the  
The grove was more pleasant, the thrush's song  
sweeter—  
The whole more delightful and dearer than even  
The deep impression my heart from them  
took.  
On the morning I gave them a last—last look.  
Yet feeling, near kindred—twin sisters of mad-  
ness,  
Persuaded my soul as those scenes met my view:  
Before I had viewed them and heard them with  
gladness,  
But then I approached them to bid them adieu—  
To cast on those pastures, the grove and the  
brook—  
On the home of my childhood, a last—last look.  
But the bell of old bridle forget shall I never;  
That bell—which so oft I with pleasure had heard  
In the pasture, the grove, on the banks of the  
river,  
While seeking at even the flock and the herd—  
Now seemed to return with a knell as I took  
Of the barn-yard and bridle, my last—last look.  
What head shall dictate, then, what pen shall  
indite—  
What pencil portray the emotion's excess,  
As, with tears falling fast, and with voice fault-  
ering quite,  
My mother approached with her last—last kiss?  
This heart vibrates yet with th' emotion that  
shook  
My soul, as she gave me the last—last look.  
Glorious fraught theme, I dare not pursue thee;  
This lamp, which at best gives a fire-fly light,  
Will be quenched with grief, if I further review  
thee,  
And wrap my poor soul in one dark mental night.  
Fare thee of the theme, O that morning I took  
Of my friends, home, and pastures, a last—last  
look.

FTTHIAS.

### EPICRAMIC FUN.—A new version.

The nose might do, says I to Ned,  
Tho' rather long and something red;  
What most my curious notice catches,  
One eye's acquint—they are not matches.  
Matches, says Ned, observing nigher,  
'Tis well they are not; for by my sire,  
His nose would set them both on fire.

### Literary Extracts, &c.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Satirists of Women.—Chances of Female  
Happiness.

[Concluded from our last.]

One chance of "single blessedness"  
is still reserved for these Celibates.—  
Their affections, unclaimed upon earth,  
sometimes seek a recipient in the skies;  
—responding to the manifestation of  
divine love which they see on every  
side of them, they draw down religious  
lightning direct from Heaven, while  
men seek conductors, which only guide  
it towards the earth. The devotion of  
the former, as it is founded upon feel-  
ings, may be uninquiring and have  
a tendency to enthusiasm, but it will  
be cheerful and happy, because eman-  
ating from the heart; the latter ap-  
proach this subject with their heads—  
a process which not unfrequently makes  
them sceptics, or bigots, or hypocrites.  
But let us suppose the happier case  
of a young woman, who, from her  
beauty or fortune, is sure to receive  
offers—that is to say, who will attract  
fools or sharpers, and be taken as a  
necessary appendage of her face or her  
purse. Even here, how little selec-  
tion is allowed to her:—she may re-  
ject one, perhaps two, but if the third  
be merely free from positive objec-  
tions, prudence urges his acceptance, re-  
lations second prudence, and she mar-  
ries a man because he affords her no  
good excuse for hating him. The  
Circassians of Europe have little more  
choice than their namesakes of Asia.  
The "happy pair" begin by commit-  
ting a great mistake—they withdraw  
themselves from the world to spend  
the honeymoon together; familiarity  
produces its usual effects, they see too  
much of one another at first, and the  
result is exhaustion and ennui. She  
who marries an Idler, who will hang  
upon her society till he is wearied, and  
then seek recreation elsewhere, has not  
so many chances of happiness, as the  
woman whose husband is compelled to  
seek himself from her company for his  
duties, and gladly return to her for his  
enjoyments.

A man's love generally diminishes  
after marriage, while a woman's increas-

es; both of which results might have  
been anticipated, for that appetite, ei-  
ther of person or purse, which the  
Bridegroom too often dignifies with  
the name of love, disappears with en-  
joyment; while the Bride, whose af-  
fections were perhaps little interested  
at first, finds them imperceptibly kind-  
led by a sense of duty, by the conscious-  
ness of her dependence, and gratifi-  
cations and novelty which her total  
change of life invariably presents at  
the outset. Awakening from this  
trance, she has leisure to discover that  
she had made over to her lord and mas-  
ter, strictly and truly so designated,  
not only all her present possessions,  
but all her future expectations, all that  
she may ever earn by her talents:—  
she has not become his servant, for  
servants, if ill used, may depart, and  
try to better themselves elsewhere, but  
his serf, his slave, his white negro,  
whom, according to Judge Buller,  
(himself a married man) he may cor-  
rect with a stick of the same thickness  
as his thumb, whatever may be its di-  
mensions. We hear of rosy fetters,  
the silken chains of love, the soft yoke  
of Hymen—but who is to bear the  
soul-grinding bondage of dislike, con-  
tempt, hatred? The laws made by men,  
and therefore flagrantly in their favour,  
provide no remedy: if she use her sole  
weapon, the tongue, she is proclaimed  
a scold, a shrew, and reminded of the  
ducking-stool; if she make his own  
house uncomfortable to her husband,  
every body's else is open to him; he  
may violate his marriage vow, and is  
still a marvellous proper gentleman;  
he may associate with profligates, and  
his friends exclaim—"Poor man! he  
has been driven to this by a bad wife!"  
If the deserted and injured woman  
meantime seeks relief from her sorrows  
in the most innocent recreation, Spite,  
with its Argus eyes, keeps watch upon  
her door, and Calumny dogs her foot-  
steps, hissing at her with its thousand  
tongues, and spitting out lies and poi-  
son from every one. Let no man  
choose me for umpire in a conjugal  
dispute. I need not ask who is the de-  
linquent—my heart has decided against  
him by anticipation.

Such, I shall be told, is the result of  
uncongenial unions; but it is a mistake  
to suppose that men seek congeniality  
in their wives. In friends who are to  
share their sports and pursuits; to ac-  
company them in shooting, hunting,  
fishing; to talk politics or religion  
over a bottle; they naturally select sim-  
ilarity of tastes; but women are to do  
nothing of all this, they are chosen for  
their domestic duties, and as these are  
perfectly distinct from the man's, he  
looks out for contracts rather than uni-  
formity. Hence the male horror of  
Bluestockings, the sneer with which ev-  
ery blockhead exclaims—"Our wives  
read Milton and our daughters plays!"  
the alacrity with which he assumes  
that such learned ladies must necessa-  
rily "make sloppy tea, and wear their  
shoes down at the heel;" and the convinc-  
ing self-applause with which he quotes  
the trite epigram—

"Though Artemisia talks by fits  
Of councils, fathers, classics, wits,  
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke," &c.

Let us imagine, not a patient stock-  
fish, like Griselda, but an accomplish-  
ed woman, "paired, not matched,"  
with "a sullen silent sot, one who is  
ever musing but never thinks," an an-  
imal who, like London small beer,  
gets sour if not soon drunk;—or united  
to a drone and a dunce, who loun-  
ges all day long before the fire, spit-  
ting into it like a great roasting apple;  
—or submitted to the caprices of a man  
who keeps his good temper for compa-  
ny and his bad for his wife; abroad as  
smiling and promising as a Siberian  
crab, while at home his heart's core is  
sour;—or tormented with a profligate,  
who—But I must have done, al-  
though I have not half finished, for I  
might stretch the line to the crack of  
doom. When I consider all the hard-  
ships and trials to which the fair sex  
are subject by those unjust institutions  
of society which exact the greatest  
strength from the weakest vessel; and  
reflect, moreover, that Nature has un-  
kindly imposed upon it all the pains  
and penalties of continuing the race, I  
can only repeat once more, that I thank  
Heaven for not having made me a woman.

H.

Another steam boat accident.—The  
steam boat Beaver, Fuquay, while descend-  
ing the Red River, from Natchitoches,  
burst her boiler on the evening of the 17th  
inst. four miles below Alexandria, and  
scalded one man to such a degree that  
his life is despaired of. The captain and  
a negro servant were also severely scald-  
ed, but not dangerously.

## FIRST LOVE.

Talk of first love as the world may,  
we never experience in a second any-  
thing half so sweet. The object be-  
loved the second time may be more  
amiable—may be more deserving of  
affection, but in the first there is a no-  
velty of circumstances and feeling—an  
untasted cup of joy, which in a repeti-  
tion falls short of its original flavour.  
We are, in a second affection, going  
over a path already trodden; in the  
first, we explore a new track covered  
with wild roses and spontaneous luxu-  
riance, that diffuses odours, which lose  
of their freshness on being again ex-  
haled. We always know we are in  
love the second time, from our former  
experience. The first time we are no-  
vices, and receive our maiden impres-  
sions gilded by brighter hopes, and hal-  
lowed by a sanctity that casts almost a  
religious holiness over them. Repeti-  
tion of love grows more and more sen-  
sual; it is in youth's first affection on-  
ly that a love, like that of angels is ex-  
changed—ethereal, unstained, lucid  
with heavenly purity. First love is  
like youth, virtuous, full of generous  
impulses and exalted feeling. In suc-  
cessive visitations it becomes corrup-  
ted, as in advancing years we get more  
and more the creatures of circumstance,  
interest, and the world's custom. Youth  
is infinitely nearer the optimism con-  
templated by moralists and philoso-  
phers than manhood. "Love," too,  
it has been observed wisely, "is al-  
ways nearer allied to melancholy than  
to jollity or mirth." The instances  
recorded of the purest and most exal-  
ted passion, are among the acutest tem-  
peraments. The souls that feed upon  
themselves, that keep back from the  
multitude, that cannot put up with  
common place, but aspire to idealities  
and creations of their own—these have  
generally the earliest, the most dura-  
ble, and the deepest impressions from  
love.

AN EXTRACT.

[AN EXTRACT.]

### THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Old times let others praise as please;  
I'm glad that I was born in these.

Many people are constantly making  
a disparaging reference to the state of  
things formerly; and even in Virgil's  
day, it was "*Olim meminisse jubarit*."  
I am sick of this cant about the good  
old times. If these are not the golden  
days, they are certainly the days to  
live in. Let us weigh our wealth and  
compare our comforts with those who  
lived in the "olden times," and strike  
a balance and see which is the gainer.

1. Knowledge used to be acquired  
by profound study and deep research.  
Now it is simplified by analysis, se-  
lections, beauties and elegant extracts.

2. With them a good man and an  
able statesman was a rarity. Now we  
have them by dozens, in the city and  
country.

3. In the good old times they wasted  
their strength digging for gold, and  
searching for the philosopher's stone or  
elixir of life. We want no mines: a  
paper mill supplies the place of one,  
and the whiskey mill the other.

4. What was the state of their ma-  
teria medica? Had they patent me-  
dicines, in every corner, those universal  
and never failing remedies for all in-  
curable complaints?

5. Had they their steam boats, air  
balloons, flying stages, and corsets for  
dandies?

6. Then, the greater the truth, the  
greater the libel. Now we may tell  
the truth, and shame the devil.

Then old women were drowned for  
witchcraft, and old men for being quak-  
ers. Now all our young women are  
bewitching, and the quakers are nei-  
ther hung, nor will they hang any body.

Formerly we were all federalists,  
all republicans. Now we are, the Lord  
knows what.

Formerly we asked men to receive  
offices, and they were honored by the  
distinctions. Now all want offices,  
and nominate themselves for them.

Formerly it was asked, "is he hon-  
est, is he capable." Now, who can  
command the greatest number of votes.

Formerly we had few laws, and those  
well understood. Now we have many  
of the first, and too many of the latter.

NOW-A-DAYS.

FROM THE MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

Forty years ago, literature meant  
learning, and was supported by com-  
mon sense. Refined nonsense had no  
advocates, and was pretty generally  
kicked out of doors.

Forty years ago, men of property  
could labour and wear homespun to  
church. Women could spin and weave,  
make butter and cheese, whose hus-  
bands were worth thousands.

Forty years ago, there were but few  
insolvents in the country, few insolvent  
debtors, and very rarely a person im-  
prisoned for debt.

Forty years ago, the young ladies  
of the first respectability learned mu-  
sic, but it was the humming of the  
wheel, and learned the necessary steps  
of dancing in following it. Their forte  
piano was a loom, their parasol a  
broom, and their novels the Bible.

Forty years ago, the young gentle-  
men hoed corn, chopped wood at the  
door, and went to school in the winter  
to learn reading, writing, and arithme-  
tic.

Forty years ago, there was some  
respect paid to old age, to the minister  
of the parish, and to Sunday.

Forty years ago, there was no such  
thing as balls in the summer, and but  
few in the winter, except snow balls.

Forty years ago, if a mechanic pro-  
mised to do your work, you might de-  
pend on his word, the thing would be  
done.

### RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

Every body that sees the name of  
the late post master general, exclaims,  
Phoebus! what a name!

To fill the speaking trump of future fame!  
This singular Christian name, we  
can assure them, had the following  
original.

The grandfather of the post-  
master-general was a sober pious Yan-  
kee, and his name was Jonathan Meigs.

He had set his affections on a fair dam-  
sel in his neighborhood, and, after a  
tedious length of years spent in court-  
ship, he plucked up courage to ask her  
to be his bride.

The damsel was fearful of seeming too bold, if she consent-  
ed at once, and thought it best to play  
the coquette a little, and gave him a  
prompt denial. Jonathan thought her  
in earnest, and did not dare to repeat  
his request; he departed, overwhelmed  
with discontent and despondency.

Surprised at such simplicity, and, per-  
haps actuated by some other motive,  
which may be left to the ladies, the icy  
heart of the damsel melted; she went  
to the door, and perceived that her  
wretched lover was still lingering about  
her habitation, in fond delay, she ex-  
claimed "RETURN JONATHAN!" Swift  
and true as the arrow to its mark, Jon-  
athan did return.

He married the lovely coquette, and in proper time,  
in grateful commemoration of the happy  
termination of the courtship, Jonathan  
carried his first-born son to the baptis-  
mal font, and gave it for a name those  
blessed words which had called him  
from despair to unspeakable joy.

The commendable desire which most  
fathers feel to perpetuate their names,  
may be supposed to have had some in-  
fluence in the selection of one for the  
late postmaster general; and unless  
fame is a very liar, the venerable an-  
cestors above mentioned has witnessed  
the appropriation of this romantic  
Christian name to his descendants of  
the third or fourth generation.

New-England Galaxy.

### THE INDIANS.

The native nations of this continent,  
it is true, were ferocious and cruel;  
and, in this character, I have more  
than once, in the progress of these re-  
marks, had occasion to stigmatize  
them. Yet it is an interesting, and at  
the same time, a melancholy occupa-  
tion to remember, that scarcely two  
centuries have elapsed since this con-  
tinent was occupied by its original  
inhabitants—heroic, lofty, free as the  
winds, and ignorant of any foreign  
masters. Now the sword, and that  
still greater destroyer, which all their  
courage cannot resist, have almost ex-  
terminated those once powerful tribes.

Their lands, it is true, have been, in  
many instances, sold to the whites;  
sold! for what consideration! acres  
for beads and penknives—provinces  
for blankets—and empires for powder,  
ball, and rum. Have they retired be-  
fore the wave of European population?  
and do they now exist in remoter and  
more happy regions, where trader ne-  
ver came, nor white man trod? No,  
those who once occupied the countries  
which the whites now inhabit are an-  
nihilated; the blast of death has with-  
ered their heroic thousands; as na-  
tions they have sunk for ever into the  
grave, and their dust is mingled with  
the fields we cultivate.

In our older settlements, especial-  
ly in the Atlantic cities, they are now  
almost as rarely seen as a white man  
in Tombuctoo; and the few who re-  
main are miserable, blighted remnants  
of their ancestors, paralyzed and con-  
sumed by strong drink, equalled in po-  
verty and filth, and sunk by oppres-  
sion and contempt. Are there any  
tribes that retain their former eleva-

tion? A few of them remain in the  
forests of the west and of the north,  
and some of them find their way to the  
cities of Canada. In the streets of  
Montreal we saw numbers of these  
people, who had come down from the  
north-west; and their appearance (al-  
though even they cannot refrain from  
intoxication) is such, that one who  
had never seen any but the miserable  
beings who staggered about our Atlan-  
tic towns, would hardly conceive that  
they belong to the same race. Most  
of them (females as well as males) are  
dressed in blue cloth pantaloons, with  
a blue robe or blanket thrown grace-  
fully over the shoulders, and belted  
with a scarlet or party-colored girdle  
round the waist. They wear hats  
with lace and feathers, and have a su-  
perior port, as if still conscious of  
some elevation of character. But  
these ill-fated nations will become ex-  
tinct, notwithstanding the efforts of  
benevolent individuals, especially as  
manifested by the establishments form-  
ed in the south-western parts of the  
United States, to Christianize and ci-  
vilize them; and a heavy reckoning  
rests on the heads of the civilized  
communities in America, for their cru-  
el treatment of the American aborigi-  
nes.

Silliman's Journal.

### FASHIONS.

London and Paris have their month-  
ly reports of fashions, and why should  
not our own dear little City also, oc-  
casionally, announce the fashion of  
the day. Cowper, or somebody else,  
says "variety is the very spice of life  
that gives it all its flavor, &c." So it is  
with dress, the frequent alteration in  
the style of our dress, is all important  
to the fair one, and the beaux also, as  
well as to the mechanic. Some fifty  
years ago when, I was a young man,  
it was common enough for wise school  
madams to put their little girls into a  
sort of leather harness, by way of im-  
proving upon the natural anatomy of  
her patients. Since corsets have been  
the rage both for belles, and that non-  
descript, cycled a dandy, the fashion  
has added something to the lumber  
trade. But the dandy corps soon  
found out that they were like a Knight  
in armour, when overthrown they  
could not rise without the aid of their  
Squire. La me! how well I remem-  
ber to have seen my grandmother,  
dressed up as large as a hay-stack, with  
a crape cushion on her head as large as  
a bag of grain, hoops like a balloon,  
and stays as stout as a meat cask. How  
times have altered. Instead of a crape  
cushion and powdered locks, curls and  
leghorns as large as a corn fan deco-  
rate the fair ones head—the stately  
stomacher has been dismissed for the  
Zephyr handkerchief, the hoops and  
substantial striped linsey-woolsey, for  
garments that you could put into your  
tobacco-box. The stays, now only  
exist in the cabinets of the curious,  
and even the health destroying corset,  
is giving place to the comely leather  
zone or girth, such an one as is used  
to confine the saddle on horses backs.

Now I like this, because this sort of  
harness costs but a trifle, even if made  
of morocco leather, and the color may  
be varied to suit the complexion, its  
cheapness recommends it, because  
they cannot cost more than six cents a  
piece, exclusive of the buckle; and an  
old fashioned brass harness buckle is  
quite the dandy, and they being out of  
fashion for harness, cannot cost more  
than nine pence a pound. An old  
strap from a worn out harness will  
answer, if it is brushed over with Day  
and Martin's best varnish. This fash-  
ion is on scientific principles, for it  
will prevent the respiration of too much  
air in this hot weather, and undoubt-  
edly prevent perspiration.

CROKER & CO.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

### EXTRAORDINARY.

ALLENTON, N. J. JUNE 18.

"A few days ago, in passing a flock  
of sheep, at some distance from me, I  
observed something of uncommon ap-  
pearance moving amongst them; it  
was owing, I found upon approaching  
nearer, to a lamb, following its dam,  
walking upon its fore feet, with its bo-  
dy erect. Its hind feet, I was told  
upon inquiry, and legs as far as the  
gambrel, were frozen off, the night it  
was lambled, and very soon afterwards  
it acquired this extraordinary kind of  
motion. It is three months old; quite  
fat, and of ordinary size for its age.  
It grazes and sucks, resting wholly up-  
on its fore feet, with its body in the  
position just mentioned; and will walk,  
if not urged too fast, a quarter of a  
mile at once, without inconvenience."